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As for the issue of the affair for the Vizetellys, of whom Zola then knew little, having only had a few business actions with them, he did not feel deeply affected. the matter seemed to him to resolve itself into moderate pecuniary loss which, he imagined, the defendant would well be able to incur. having made considerable profits on the incriminated books. For the rest, when in later Ernest Vizetelly showed him various cuttings newspaper imputing to him a variety of statements, Zola remarked some he had never made, while as for others his words evidently been misconstrued.

As it happened, the affair proved far more serious for Yizetelly & Co. than Zola had thought possible. The firm then had several thousand pounds locked up in illustrated books which were not nearly ready for publication.

The sales of its existing books had been declining for several months, so that its receipts had become though its expenses remained heavy and it liabilities such as are always incurred in trade. Under these circum-Zola stances it was felt that the translations, being valuable property, could not be entirely sacrificed. The undertaking given in court was interpreted in previously indicated, and, though the books

were absolutely

¹ In various instances Vizetelly & Go. had acquired its interest in works from third parties who had bought the rights direct the In some cases, under the law of that time, the copyrights lapsed; anybody could issue translations of the books so circumstanced. This explain the circulation of several of the American versions However Vizetelly & Co., as soon as practicable, put things such basis a as to protect all Zola's new books, purchasing the sole British rights from or from his assigns. At the outset Zola received moderate later, Ernest Vizetelly and Messrs, Ohatto had taken his interests hand, payments rose considerably. In America a royalty of fifteen cent usually paid, Zola taking two-thirds and E. Vizetelly onethird of it.